NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How the Joyous Anniversary Was Celebrated.

FINE WEATHER FOR CALLING

Liberal Displays of Bunting, Streets and Avenues Thronged and Everybody Happy.

Centennial year was inaugurated by the most delightful weather. The skies were bine and balmy, crowds filled the streets and there was a universal feeling of happiness. The custom of making calls on the first day of the year was inaugurated by our Dutch ancestors, and, in the course of time, was more and more approved by the sense of the people. Every custom is liable to abuse, and the abuse of the custom of New Year's calls has many times been dwelt upon. The main fault found with this method of renewing social ties in that It leads to extravagance and the consequent dissipation of our young men. From the shanty on the heights of Mackers ville to the brown stone palace on Fifth or Madison avenue everybody keeping house deemed it a necessity to get up an entertainment for possible visitors. In this there was much of folly, vanity and extravagance. Many households stinted their tables for a month previous in order that their display on New Year's might be sumptuous and impressive.

The custom of calling on New Year's is in itself a very beautiful one, and, as it is totally eliminated from everyday experiences and consists in an interchange of friendly recognitions between people who seldom meet, it acquires a sentiment of good fellowship, good feeling and a bonhommas only to be mantfested and enjoyed thronged with men who appeared to have put on their best clothes and were determined to enjoy themselves. Some houses were invaded by gangs of from four to fifteen men. To anybody who had no visits to make and simply cared to look upon the host of men who paraded the streets dressed in go to-meet n' clothes as a study of humanity, the sight was at once curious and instructive. The joung bachelors, spick and span from head to foot garing down at the set of their pantaloons of the polish of their boots, with an air of ineffable selfimportance, thinking at the same time of the impression they designed to make on their lady acquaintances, was something productive of endless compani comment and criticism On Fifth and Madison avenues the élite might have been found. On Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues, where a bourgeouse class of citizens live, there was the same tremendous purpose in the mud-heered pedestrians to devour at every s.ep the inquors of the

To sum New Year's Day up, it was simply a day of jollification, in which every man wanted to drink to the very extent of his capacity.

NEWSBOYS' FESTIVALE.

A gentleman interested in the Rivington street lodging house of the Children's Aid Society provided a rich New Year's treat for the inmates of that institution yesterday. The programme consisted of a free dinner of cold meat, vegetables, coffee and cakes. This lers and street boys generally. After dinner the boys were murched to the large reception room, where they in concert, and two of the boys afforded much amusement by delivering burlesque political speeches. At

ment by delivering burlesque political speeches. At the close of the exercises the boys were sreated to a supply of raising, nuts and cake, while a large number of ragged little fellows received presents of warm fian nel shirts provided by the Children's Aid Society.

The newslows and other poor boys, staying at the Lodging House, New Chambers, Duane and William streets, had a happy time on New Year's Eve. After an excellent supper they proceeded to the large audience room, where each boy was presented with a good substantial pair of shoes, socks, two shirts and other articles of warm clothing. The poor lode were very grateful, for those things were what they most needed. The exercises of the evening, instructive reading and hymns well sung, passed off very agreeably.

A CUSTOM HOUSE BEJOICING.

When the old year had been rung out and the new year rung in, there were pairiotic festivities among the Custom House officials at the Barge Office, who had determined to inaugurate the birth of the Centennial year with proper observances. The "Star Spangled year with proper observances. The "Star Spangled Sanner," My Country Tis of Thee" and "John Brown's Body," were suns and reasing. A violin and harp player were also present Among the most prominent singers and instrumentalinats may be meatined in-pectors B. Benjamin, Augustus Tait, Kemp and others. Among these present was Deputy Collectors. Nichols and Burton, Jacob Sharpe and others.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

acing trade prospects. New Year's flay was generally observed in the customary manner as a holiday. The theatres and places of amusement along the Bowery and on the east side of the city were largely frequented, and special holiday performances had been provided for the entertainment of the visitors during the afternoon and evening At the Stadt Theatre a juvenile theatrical representation attracted numerous audiences, and at the Volksgarien Theatre a variety performance for families and children took place dur ing the afternoon composed or granuatic perform ances, vocal and murical exercises and pantomimes. At Dramatic Hall, in Houston street, the dramatic association Sdessa gave a dramatic entertalament which attracted a numerous attendance. The entertainment was wound up by a soirée dansante. At the Attantic Garden the visitors were entertained by the performances of a troups of Tyroless vecalists, who were introduced as a new feature in the programme of public entertainments usually offered at this establishment. At the National Garden the visitors were entoriained by the performances and exercises of several clever made and female vocalists and chorus singers, and in the evening the establishment was illuminated by several hige Christmas trees. The Gerbatch by several hige Christmas trees. pated by several huge Christmas trees. The Ger-man Journeymen Bakers engaged in the twelfth annual

East River the day was appropriately observed. The boats passed up and down the passengers were wel-comed with the firing of pistols, cannon and guns. It

comed with the firing of pistols, cannon and guns. It is safe to say that there was not a sinp, turge, brig or steamer on the East River yesterday that did not diaplay its volors.

The works hiver.

Along the North River the suph was almost the same. Not a pier was without its lag, and not a suple ship entered or departed from our narbor yestersay without most conspicuously depaying the American colors. Fings noated everywhere—upon the ferry boats moving from purite per upon the turgs plying up and down the river; upon the transatiantic vessels coming in and going out everywhere, in fact, where a flag could be run up a flag was seen, and perhaps never before in its biscory has the barbor of New York seen such an extraordinary display of bunting.

All the ships lying off the Brooklyn Navy Yard were gay with colors, and every ferryboat on both rivers were covered all over with flags.

Hence our Centennial year was most gloriously ushered in by the different mathonalities at present represented in our harbor and about our piers and who have already sent their agents to Philadelphis to represent their interests during the new born year of 185a.

OBSERVANCE IN PROCELTS.

The new year dawned brightly upon the good City of Churches, and the people who had gone to sleep amid the disturbing noises of discharging frearms and hideous fishborns awoke to the pleasurable realization of the fact that the fog had been dispelled the centennial year. The watch meetings at St. John's Methodist church, Bedford avenue, at which several of the New England Congregational churches fraternized, as well as the prayerful ascemblages of other folds during the night, had proved a success, and those who particinated therein felt the consciousness of having per-

Tormed their spiritual only. The bells of St. Ann's, Clinton street, performed the following programme of

while with ceaseless course the sun."
While with ceaseless course the sun."
Watchman, tell us of the night."
Days and mousents switch light, all candidates and light, amid the encurcing gloom."
tt midnight.) Striking the hour
to Y yar's peal and Old Hundred.
Ceafonnia. March."

New Year's peak and Old Hundred.

- Cartenian March."

"Marcellaise Hymn."

- Should old acquaintance be forgot P"

- Home, Sweet Home."

There was music in the beart and melody in the ear of thousands who recognize the refining influences of the great calendar and social event. It being the feast of the Circumession of our Lord, masses were celebrated in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city the same as on Sunday. The number of communicants was very large, the year of the jubilee, just closed, would appear to have aroused a spirit of greater fervor among those who were heretofore negligent.

But, then, there was another element—one which is peculiar to the day and ever popular with young people—the custom of making and receiving calls. The streets were throught the hyelong day by men in groups, who, with a finished face and sometimes wavering gut, hastened from house to house to wish the fair receivers the "Compliments of the season," and in return to partake of the profered hospitalities. It must be said, however, to the circli of the latters that wines and liquors are rapidly being superseded "on the table" by temonade and coffee as a boverage. The

receivers the "Compliments of the season," and in return to partake of the proferrol hospitalities. It must be said, however, to the gredit of the ladies, that wines and liquors are rapidly being superseded continues and before a between the table. By ismonade and codies as a beverage. The Christian Brotherhood of Churches pride chemacives to a considerable extent upon this reformation of a pernicious social custom. Despite "hard times," it must be said there was no apparent failing off in the hospitality of the belies of Brooklyn. Livery stable keepers expressed themselves as doing a fair business in the hirring of conveyances to young men who love so much to disport their handsome selves and "tador's muscle"—padded coats—on wheels in doing the calls. The new Mayor of the city, the German war horse of the republican party, Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, took the chair vacated by the democratic Mayor, John W. Hunter, and assumed the reins of municipal government upon the platform of "retrenchment and reform." Both named gentlemen were at the City Hail from eleven to one o'clock, and shock hands with a large number of citizens who called upon them. There was no entertainment prepared by the Mayor. The money it would have cost to prepare the accustomed refreshments will be given, it is said, to the Inchriste Home, for the benefit of non-paying patients.

Calls were received by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Dr. Storra, Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Thompson and many other prominent dergymon. Ex-Register Hugh McLoughin was the recipient of many visits at his bouse in Willoughby street from men who have followed the fallen fortunes of the democratic party under the leadership of the "Boas." This is a "blue year for the democracy" was said by many politicians year for the democracy" was said by many politicians year for the democracy was said by many politicians peareful. Coroner H. C. Simms had very many visitors at his residence in Park place. Justice Delmar was also kept busy in shaking hands with his

THE DAY AT STATEN ISLAND.

o that there were very lew arrests for intoxica-

New Year's Day was observed on Staten Island very much as Christmas Day was, all work being suspended and all business places being closed excepting the liquor saloons. Watch meetings were hold in most of the Methodist churches on Friday night to see the new year in. Many public and private houses in the East Shore villages were illuminated at midnight, when bells were rung, cannon were fired and steam whistles and horns could be heard in every direction, both on land and water. The chimes of St John's Episcopai church at Clifton were rung. Morning services were held in all the Roman Catholic churches at half-past seven and half-past ten o'clock, and several of the Episcopal churches had forenoon services, which were all well attended. The immates of all the public institutions on the island were well looked after. Those institutions on the mand were well looked after. Those of the Seamen's Retreat, at Stapleton, were feasted with roast turkey and other good things, and those of the Child's Nursery at the Four Corners and of the County Poorhouse had extra dimers. The old sailors at the Snug Harbor, New Brighton, over 400 in number, were also feasted. An addition to their number was made yesterday, in the person of Captain Stephen Britten, an old Staten Islander, who took his New Year dinner there, where he intends to spend the rest of his life.

THE DAY IN PATERSON

Of all the infernal rackets ever heard in Paterson that which ushered in the Centennial year at midnight on Friday night is entitled to the first premium. All the church and factory bells were started, the fire alarm was let loose, the mill whistles and those of the locomotives at the Erie shop were set going, the trains passing through joined the din, the Cannon Clinb fired a nature from the Manchester Heights, innumerable small arms were discharged, drums, trumpets, horns, &c., added to the general uproar, and the result was a bigger motes than perhaps was made at some of the most historical battles of the whole Revolution. No ment historical battles of the whole Revolution. No Fourth of July experienced at Paterson over boasted of such a pairfoide noise. The day itself was spent in the usual way, by a general suspension of business and the making of calls; but there were no other demonstra-tions of a public character beside the initial racket in the early morning above referred to.

The male inmates of Sing Sing Prison were unusually well entertained yesterday. After a good breakfast had been enjoyed by the convicts they were marched into the spacious chapel, where an entertainment, which fifteen convict performers. The stage had been fitted up with a drop curtain, wings and footlights for the oceasion. Immediately over the drop curtain, and handsomely painted in large letters, were the words, alike the following is the programme, which has been in rehearsal by the convict artists for some weeks past—

1776. HAPLY NEW YEAR. 1876.

PROGRAMME. ACADEMY OF MISERY.

audiences, and at the Volksgarien Theatre a variety performance for families and children took place during the afternoon, composed or gymnastic performances, vocal and musical exercises and pantomimes. At Dramatic Hall, to Houston street, the dramatic association Silesia gave a dramatic entertainment which attracted a numerous attendance.	Sing January I. Overture "Short Time" Orchestra Oponing Chorus, "Oh Hail Us, Ye Free Ernam Listle Robin, Tell Kitty I'm Country Reon Listle Ones at Home Watters Shine On Harry Leele "Roses Understead the Snow" Barks "Iard Times Rice "Great Trimination Moore
The entertainment was wound up by a sorree densante. At the Atlantic Garden the visitors were entertained by the performances of a troupe of Tyrolese vocal-	Silver Threads Among the Gold". Lyons Fairy Queen"
ists, who were introduced as a new leature in the programme of public emericalizations smally offered at this establishment. At the National Garden the visitors were cutoriaited by the performances and exercises of several elevermals and female vocalists and chorus singers, and in the evening the establishment was illuminated by several bigs Christmas trees. The German Journeymen Bakers engaged in the twelfth annual ball of their protective and tenevolent organization at the Harmony Rooms in Essex street, which was numerously attended by the members of the craft and fully enjoyed by all participating. Several of the German section dubts and sections have already commenced preparations for the carnival season, and they will soon open their carnivalistic source.	Clinb Exercise MeCarty Stomp Speech Wiles 'Always Do to Others,' &c Mice 'Grandiather sam' Egan 'My Angel' King 'Sam Simons' By Bahcrott Mayers 'The Butterfly' Leon Rail Joe Sullow Control Treationic Reconstruction Treationic Reconstruction Treationic Reconstruction Treation Resonance of Tony Pastor Prof. Holines Flyw Mingres with the Incomparable' Wheeler Rocked in the Gradie of the Every Meyers Just Landed To conclude with This Manager's Fuch Ricks Lyons Lyons
IN THE HARDON. The outlook from the Battery postering was simply	Mr. Montague as "Fechter, the Tragedian." Manager, Tompkins. Bonnee, R. Willet. Other characters by the Company.
grand. The glorious sun, which for several days past has been wholly obscured, dispelled the dense clouds, so that the shores of Staten is and appeared to be almost as green and finding as they are in spring time.	Tickets of Admission can be procured on application to Twood, Sharkey & Co. Press excluded: Excursion Tickets to Sing Sing free to all over "six months." The orchestra consisted of two planos, bass violin, a middle, fare and banjo, with the inevitable tambourine.
Not a cloud obscured the exy and not a ripple dis- turbed the caim, unradied surface of the water. All the vessels lying off the shore were gay with numerous flags, every nationality, apparently, being represented. All along the wharves and piers of the East River the day was appropriately observed. The	bones, triangle, &c. The programme was creditably carried out, each of the performers going through the parts assigned him with admirable ability and precision. Particularly noticeable for meritoriousness was the "stump speech," delivered by an ex-member of the dramatic profession, who appeared in character. It was decidedly rich, containing, as it did, telling hits at

many of our officials, from the President of the United States, "who is smoking twenty-five cent cigars and pulling wires for a third term," down to the keepers in the prison. It is almost needless to say that the "speech" "brought down the house," as it must have done with any addicace outside of a penall institution. At the conviction of the entertainment an extra dinner was furnished to the convicts before they were taken back to their cells.

was decidedly rich, containing, as it did, telling hits a many of our officials, from the President of the United

fourteen years. living at No. 330 East Thirty-sixth street, was unfortunately passing at the time and the ball strock him on the forehead. The wound on examination, however, proved to be slight, as the ball glanced off. The boy was taken by the police to his residence. Brady mate good his seases.

Thomas Leaby, aged fifteen years, while driving a milk wagon on Third avenue, near Seventy-ninth street, at five A. M. yesterday, was shot in the back by some unknown person, receiving a severe but not fattle wound. He was attended by Police Surgoon McDonnell at the Fifty-ninth street station house.

Dora Sholler, aged fifteen years, living in Sixty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue, was accidentally shot in the side yesterday by John Tagg, residing in the same blook. The wound is not considered serious.

Patrick H. Phillip, of No. 362 Washington street, had one of his fingers blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was carelessly handling. He was attended at the New York Hospital. Some unknown person, celebrating the birth of the new year with fire arms, fired a shotgun in the hallway of No. 35 Clinton street. Peter S. Harrett, John Shaw and Fresierick Ling happened to be coming out of the house at the time and some of the shot longed in their faces. Their wounds, which are but slight, were drossed at the Tenth precinct station house.

Several other accidents, not caused by firearms, occurred. The principal ones are as follows:—

Henry Wirke, of Kighth avenue, between 115th and

procinct station house.

Several other accidents, not caused by firearms, occurred. The principal ones are as follows:—

Henry Wilke, of Righth avenue, between 115th and 115th streets, while feeding horses in his stable yesterday morning was knocked down and kicked in the head by one of the animals. His injuries, atthough severe, are not considered serious. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

Charles Hollender, of No. 508 Pearl street, fell on the sidewalk near his residence and received a sovere cut on the head. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward Carr, aged twenty-six years, a resident of Hoboken, was severely bitten in the face, at the corner of Houston street and the Bowery, by a dog with which he was playing. His injuries were dreased at the Fourteenth precinct station house.

Arthur Ailen, of No. 14 Catharine street, fell down the cellar stairs of his residence and broke his left leg. Removed by ambulance to the New York Hospital.

Joseph Krauñtsha, while celebrating New Year's, called on a friend at No. 202 Forsyth street. Being under the influence of liquor he wandered to the roof, and soon fell off into the street. He was picked up badly injured and conveyed to the Tenth precinct station house.

Yesterday afternoon, while two brothers named

Yesterday afternoon, while two brothers named Lewis and Robert Stern, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen years, were playing with a pistol in the yard attached to their residence, in Tenth avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, the pistol went off accidentally, shooting the younger brother through the heart, killing him instantly.

ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

James Cassidy, aged thirty years, residing at No. 120 North Fourth street, while making New Year's calls, walked down a coal hole and out his face so severely that he had to be cared for at the hospital.

Joseph Needham, a "supe," in the employ of the Brooklyn Theatre, was in the act of loading a revolver for one of the soldiers in the play of "Henry VIII." when it went off accidentally, the charge lodging in Joseph's arm. The wound is painful, though not dan-

gerous.

John Helmann, a workingman employed at Prentice's hat factory, Nostrand, near hyrtle avenue,
Brooklyn, fell into a vat of boding water yesterday,
and was statily scanded. His family live at No. 54 Nostrand avenue. He was removed to the City Hospital.

THE DAY OF CIRCUMCISION.

Yesterday was in more senses than one a notable ocnasion, for, in addition to the celebration of the New Year's festival, the day holds high rank in the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church, and is in a lesser degree observed in the Episcopalian Church. Eight days after the birth of the infant Saviour, we are told in Holy Writ, he was taken to the Temple and was there circumcised according to the rites and usages of the Jewish law. This featival is celebrated in the Roman Catbolic Church under the title Circumcisto Domini, and there is a special mass sung in all Catholic churches, and it is also a day of indulgence, the prest wearing a white vestment in the mass. Yesterday the Roman Catholic churches and some of the Roiscopal edifices, whose rectors are gifted with High Church tendencies, were filled with devout congregations to participate in the sacred observance of the day's ritual festival, which is one of obligation. There are seven saints, male and female, who were born on this day, and they have special mention and honor given them in the Roman calendar. The Collect of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the words, "Oh, God, who by the fruitful," was sung yesterday morning in all masses celebrated in the Catholic churches of this city as a special mark of reverence to her who bore in her womb the future Saviour of the world. Holy Writ, he was taken to the Temple and was there

A NEW YEAR'S EVE STABBING AFFAIR.

At No. 27 Bayard street H. Mentz keeps a barroom. Year's Eve some eight or ten bakers assembled in the place, among which number were Armand Ling, aged twenty-five years, and Louis Verbetz, about thirty years old. Shortly after three o'clock these two men commenced an altercation, which resulted in Ling stabbing Verbeiz three times, inflicting wounds from which the injured man cannot recover. Officer Elaridge, of the Tenth precinct, was called in immediately after the affray and took the wounded man to the station house. When the officer arrived at the saloon Ling was still there. The latter acknowledged having stabbed Verbetz, quietly gave himself up to the officer, and went with him to the station house. A large knife, covered with blood, was found on the floor near the place where the two men had

A Herald reporter questioned the proprietor of the place concerning the affray, but that person insisted that he saw nothing of any disturbance between the men. He acknowledged that he knew Verbetz, who had been employed on Staten Island for about a year, and who had come to New York on Friday to spend New Year. Both men were in his saloon about three o'clock, having been in there some time, and he heard Verbetz say, "Give us drinks for the whole party except that — there," pointing to Ling. He school was under the management of Professor on the floor, bloeding, near the counter. Both men were sober, he though. He had known Ling for any the solon was not been also as a constitution of the professor had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about an hour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about an bour before, but had a vidently words about the case, for they were certainly in the room at the time the settle took place. Believe Hospital was then viated, whither the wonded man had been conveyed from the station house. It was impossible, however, to hold any conversation of the proposible to the house of the same had been conveyed from the station house it was impossible, however, to hold any conversation of the beau words and the case, for they were certainly in the room at the time the settle took place. Believe had been injured. He had words the case, for they were certainly in the room at the time they were reported in the time the settle took place. Believe had been to be the settle took place was the proposible, however, to fought. A HERALD reporter questioned the proprietor of the men. He acknowledged that he knew Verbetz, who had been employed on Staten Island for about a year, and who had come to New York on Friday to spend New Year. Both men were in his saloon about three o'clock, having been in there some time, and he heard Verbetz say, "Give us drinks for the whole party except that — there," pointing to ling. He then turned to the ligar beer keg to fulfill the order, and when he turned around again Verbetz was lying on the floor, bloeding, near the counter. Both men were sober, he thought. He had known Ling for several years, and always as a peaceable, quiet must. The men had had some hard words about an hour before, but had evidently cooled off. More than that, he said, he did not know. The reporter then tried to procure the names of some of the men who were present during the altercation, but could only procure those of Frank Schuler and Frederick Brisenmeister, who lived in the same house. These individuals also stoully denied any knowledge of the affair. A lear of becoming inmates of the House of Detention evidently influenced them to say they knew nothing about the case, for they were certainly in the room at the time the scuiffe took place. Bellevie Hospital was then visited, whither the wounded man had been conveyed from the station house, It was impossible, however, to hold any conversation with Verbetz, his contition being too serious to admit of any exertion. Dr. Silver, who has charge of the ward in which the patient lay, stated that when Verbetz was brought to the hospital his mind was impaired to such an extent that he was unable to say when, where or by whom he had been injured. He had two stabs in the abdomen and one in the breast, one of those in the abdomen being a deep and wide cut, from which the inleasunes were protreating. His fingers on his right hand were cut, as though he had closed his hand on the blade of the knife in attempting to wrest it from his adversary. It was found necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates. The Dector thought the Patient The foreman of the shop was a man named George Bowers. I did not like Bowers, and could not get along with him, so I went to Mr. Lowis about a week ago and told him that I could not agree with the foreman and was going to leave the place. I never had any serious row with Bowers. Verbetz used to come into the shop to see Bowers and the laster once told me that Verbetz was his best friend. States, "who is smoking twenty-five cent cigars and pulling wires for a third term," down to the keepers in the prizon. It is almost needless to say that the "speech" "brought down the house," as it must have done with any audicince outside of a penal institution. At the conclusion of the entertainment an extra dinner was furnished to the convicts before they were taken back to their cells.

NEW YEAR ACCIDENTS.

The first day of the Centennial year proved an exceedingly busy one for ambulance surgeons and policemen. From before dawn until after dark the police wires flashed with calls for ambulances, and in many stations could be seen unfortunates of both sexes suffering from wounds of various descriptions. Many were caused by accidental falls, produced in the majority of cases by whiskey, others were the result of drunken brawls, while others again were cases of accidental shooting.

Patrick Cody, of No. 46 Oliver street, was found at the corner of Oliver and Water streets, early yesterday morning, bleeding from a severe wound in the head, indicted by some unknown person. He was sent by an ambulance to the New York Hospital.

As William H. McIntyre, of No. 3 Broadway, was passing along Thompson street, at an early hour yesterday morning, he noticed a number of colored men on the opposite side of the street engaged in a quarrel yesteriaty forences, at an early hour yesterday morning, he noticed a number of colored men on the opposite side of the street engaged in a quarrel. Soon he heard the report of of frearins, and before he could get away he was shot in the high. He would be sight.

A man known as Jigger Brady became engaged in a quarrel yesteriaty forences, at an early hour pestions, the street and First accents, with a sequannance on the opposite side of the street engaged in a quarrel yesteriaty forences, at an early hour pestions. He was shown to the high the could get away he was shot in the high.

A man known as Jigger Brady became engaged in a quarrel yesteriaty forences, at an early hour pestion

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of the New Jubilee Hall at Nashville.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Labors of the Negro Singing Troupe and Their Fruit.

OUTLINES OF STUDY

Preparing Teachers for the Children of the Colored Race.

STEPS TOWARD ENLIGHTENMENT.

Noble Work of American Philanthropists.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1876. Jubilee Hall, the building newly erected for the Fisk University, so named in honor of General Clinton B. Fisk, was formally dedicated to-day in the presence of a large assemblage of people-white and black. Governor Porter and other State officials, Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Church, South, and quite a number of clergymen and educators were present. General Fisk, who is the President of the Board of Directors, presided and made the opening address, which embodied an earnest and eloquent plea for cordial relations between the races, for the education and elevation of the colored people, and for the cultivation of a liberal and patriotic feeling everywhere, abounding, as it did, in most generous sentiments toward the Southern copie, and urging that "the dead past bury its dead." It elicited the warmest commendation. Governor Porter, Bishop McTyeire, ex-Commissioner Smith, President of the Howard University, and others also made addresses. The occasion was a notable one, being an important era in the advancing intelligence and progress of the negro race in the South.

When the sound of war had died away from the Southern States there was found therein a great population who stood in need of everything, even the bare necessaries of life. Thrown upon their own resources by the fortunes of war and the proclamation of emancipation the colored people found themselves without experience or means and in the midst of a portion of country that had been rawaged by contending armies and left in an almost chaotic state. They rejoiced in their newly gained liberty, and while they looked forward to a rise in life and a bettering of their condition the future seemed dark and hopeless. Their first thought was to gain the substantials wherewith keep the gaunt wolf (starvation) from

their doors and to keep body and soul together, waiting and watching for that better day that was surely coming. In the ever restless surging that followed in the wake of the war they were joited and jostled until they finally settled in the homes and portions of the city that are still identified with them. While they were thus occupied in a daily struggle for bread their spiritual and mental welfare was taken in hand by philanthropic men who were well fitted for the task. As with other races, so with them; it was necessary to educate them in order to bring up their mental, moral and spiritual natures.

done wonders in that direction, but proposes to surpass even itself in the future.

THE COLORDS SINGURA

In 1871 the University passed an important crisis in its history. Owing to a scarcity of funds the parent society, the American Missionary Association, felt that it could hardly support so many schools as it had on its hards, and soriously debased the question of abandoning Fisk University and leaving the field to other societies. At that time a young man by the name of George L. White was teacher of music in the institution. His enthusiasm for music was unflagging and his ability to train his classes extraordinary. He left that Fisk University must not be given up and conceived the design of taking a company of colored singers North to give concerts for the purpose of raising money to sustain the school. It was no easy task. The field was untiried and many obstacles were to be overcome. to status the canonic lives no easy task. The hold was untried and many obstacles were to be overcome. Nothing daunted, however, he undertook the work on his own responsibility, and for a time labored along barely making money enough to meet current expenses. But at length the fule turned in his favor, his trough became famous, and both money and friends flowed in upon them, and at the end of the concert season the company had to show for their labors the most sum of \$20,000. Another season resulted as prospectively of \$20,000. Another season resulted as prospectively.

troupe became famous, and both money and friends flowed in upon them, and at the end of the concert season the company had to show for their labors the next sum of \$20,000. Another season resulted as prosperously, and another \$20,000 was hind beside the first. Having now funds enough on hand to begin operations. A street was sunacran, and twenty-five acres of ground purchased. In selecting the site the managers were most happy. It is situated about one mile northwest of Nashville, Tean, and eccupies the former site of Fort Gillem. The fort was named in honor of General Gillem, of Modoo fame, who afterward resided on a farm near Noshville, and who died there about four weeks ago. The fort was any occasion for its use.

The fort was due good armainent, but there never was any occasion for its use.

The fort was due down and the foundations of Jubilee Hall were laid. The firmis on hand purchased the site and built the stone foundation, including cellars and basement. And now another campaign was entered upon by the Jubilee Sinners, this time in Great Britain, where they mer with the most remarkable success, netting \$30,000. This carried on the building to a cost of \$70,000. The troupe returned home to Fisk University to reorganize for another season. The whole cost is estimated to be \$120,000 for the building. The remaining \$50,000 by to be muy means of other resources of the institution constituted in the Fort Houston property, which was domated to the institution by Congress, and the property formerly occupied as Fisk University and now vacated for the new building. The Jubilee Singers, now in Great Striam, have netted since going over last summer about \$20,000.

Such is the history, in brief, of one of the institution established and instered by the American Measuring established and instered by the American Me

churches of the North. It has now seven chartered institutions like Fisk University in the South, in addition to the warty normal schools and 100 other schools. During the past year it has expended upward of \$270,009, and has had 250 teachers and missionaries in the field. During the past twelve years it has speat in the South, in the work of educating colored children, \$5,000,000. It has had more than 10,009 pupils in its schools annually. These in turn becoming teachers it is estimated that last year 60,000 children were taught by those who were educated by that society. It must be remembered that this is the work of 700 of one society. Other benevalent societies are at work among the colored people, and the States have provided schools for colored children. For example, for the last two years the State of Tennessee has had 25,000 colored children in its public schools. The white scholastic population of Tennessee, according to the census just completed, is 220,000, while the colored is 105,000. There are 900 school houses for the colored children, with about the same number of colored teachers, all of whom have been educated within the past decade. These teachers earn from \$25 to 560 per month. The terms of the schools are pard almost altogether by white property owners, the funds derived being distributed to the various counties. The taxes for the operation of these schools are pard almost altogether by white property owners, the funds derived being distributed to the various counties and districts according to their scholastic population, so that all get an equal benefit. The past ten years? experience has demonstrated the ability of the colored race to improve, and now all intelligent men unite in recognizing the importance of promoting their education are grady as possible.

PRODUCATION OF AUDICER HALL.

Fisk University celebrated its tenth anniversary by dedicating and occupying the magnificent Jubilee Hall today. The building is composed of the best pressed briefs, with stone rummings. The architects M

anations of books, articles for the museum and furnishings of various kinds have been made on both sides of the Atlantic.

The university, besides bookkeeping, instrumental and vocal music, has thoroughly organized courses, normal, higher normal, college preparatory and college, and also a class in the first year in the bigher normal and one from the college course. While not overlooking other things Fisk University for the present seeks especially to prepare teachers and ministers of the Gospel. The State of Tennessee provides free schools for all her children. And it can but be the desire of every good citizen to see these as good as they can possibly be made, which end can only be attained through efficiency. And in the other case, the education of ministers, there is nothing so important for every interest of the State that its ministers of the Gospel be intelligent and well prepared to instruct and guide the people in sacred things.

The Jubilee Singers have turned the eyes of the Christian public, both in the United States and Great Britian, to Fisk University as the source of supply for missionaries and teachers for the evangelization of the great South African continent. Indeed, in the great work of elevating the colored people of America and of Christianizing the millions of Africa Fisk University as the source and of Christianizing the millions of Africa Fisk University, S. D. Hatch, Architect," inscribed upon it. The main entrance, which is to be surmounted by a bust of Lincoin, is composed of a flight of stone steps, sione vestibule and stone pillars supporting a balcony above. Just above this is inscribed in glided letters, "Junice Hall." The door facing of fron has the same upon it. The hoor facing of fron has the same upon it. The door facing of fron has the same upon it. The door facing of fron has the same upon it. The door facing of fron has the same upon it. The door facing of fron has the same upon the right of the front hall are the reception rooms, elegant spartments, one 16x32 and the oth

The shoot was opened on Juneary 9, 1804 in growth that time.

Security which have pure forward prosperously since that the same proper of the same properties of

rooms, water closets and washrooms, with sinks. In addition to the regular bath are many sponge bath-rooms, with shower, which may be used in a much shorter space of time than the regular bath, and,

shorter space of time than the regular bath, and, therefore, has advantages over it. The building is furnished with water from three large tanks in the attic, containing thirty barrers of water each. Pipes leading from these tanks convey water throughout the entire building, while additional pipes leading back to the engine room furnish hot water to the baths. Each floor has four fire plugs, each to be furnished with fifty feet of hose and a nozzie. The ceilar contains five cisterns, which supply the building with water. They hold 2,500 barrels. The basements, besides containing the steam heating and cooking apparatus, which was furnished by Angel & Blake, of New York, contains the kitchen, a large room 20 by 40 feet, furnished with a range, which stands upon a cement floor. There are four steam copper kettles, operated from the steam-heating apparatus. Adjoining the kitchen are the oven room, bakery and kitchen pantry.

ing the kitchen are the oven room, bakery and kitchen pantry.

The handry is operated by the same steam power and connects with a large drying room. Near this is the trunk elevator, which carries such strictes to the top story and will also be used to carry up the bed and table linen, students wearing apparel, &c. The normal school room, about 40 feet square, is also it the basement story, together with five other recutation rooms. They all have a blackboard all around the room, just above the wainscoting.

The wainscoting, doers, facings, &c., throughout the entire building, with the exception of the wood from Africa in the front hall, are made of white pine, covered with a coating of varinsh.

Kach floor is supplied with tumbler locks, no two of which are aske, but having a master key that will open any one of them. The West Meriden Manufacturing Company, at New Haven, donated silver spoons, forks, &c.

There are forty five boarding students at present in the institution, and many more are expected to begin the new assiston.

The following is a full list of those connected with the battuation as trustees, teachers, &c.

TUNTARES OF PINK WATER. President; Rev.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. E. M. Uravath, President and Professor of

Moral and Mental Science; Rev. H. S. Bennett, Professor of Theology and University Paster; Rev. A. K. Spence, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Miss Helen C. Morgan, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. F. A. Chase, Professor of the Natural Sciences; T. C. Sleward, Assistant Treasurer and Superintendent of Construction.

Other instructors—Mr. James Burrows, Miss Anna Canill, Miss Henrietta Matson, Miss Paddock, Miss Delphine E. Santley, Miss Rebecca Massay, Miss S. M. Wells, Mrs. Canill and Mrs. F. H. Chase.

THE POLICE BOARD.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MAYOR WICKHAM'S ACTION -COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES. Mayor Wickham succeeded in creating a genuine New Year's sensation by the removal of Mesers. Disbecker and Matsell, and appointing in their stead such indentable republicans as Joel B. Erhardt and De Witt Clinton Wheeler. Politicians, especially democratic politicians, asserted that it was an open bid for the support of the Custom House wing of the republican party. The Mayor, it is said, desires to conciliate the aforesaid influential clique in order to strengthen him self as much as possible against the proposed alteration in the law authorizing the election of local officers by elections in the spring. He is fearful, they assert, that his term of office will be shortened and proposes to fortify his position by the means in his power. If the project for the spring election for local officers should become a law, it is believed that the people will be more likely to secure proper representation in the municipal de partments than they have hitherto been able to do when the interest of the local canvass has generally been in a measure overlooked in the presence of cou curring national and State contests with their wide fields and more general excitement. It is even asserted by some politicians of positive convictions that the action of the Mayor was the result of a distinct bargain between that gentleman and certain influential republi cans that the two Commissionerships are the stipulated equivalent paid by Mr. Wickham for assurance of im

Thomas C. Acton, ex-Police Commissioner, was called on by a reporter at his rooms in the St. Germain Hotel, for the purpose of ascertaining his views cerning the changes in the Board. Mr. Acton said that

term of office.

nunity from republican legislative shortening of his

Hotel, for the purpose of ascertaining his views concerning the changes is the Board. Mr. Acton said that while he did not feel authorized to speak for the gentlemen in authority in the case, he was sure of this, that Mayor Wickham had inclined to show, by the names he would place before the public, that his design was not to make of the Police Department a paritisan machina. He (Mr. Acton) had no unpleasant remarks to make concerning the personnel of the Board before the changes were made. He did teel, however, after years of experience as President of the Board, that it was positively necessary that its management should be placed entirely outside of paritisan political conditions. He had felt, first, with all his knowledge of the work done by Mr. Disbecker, that he was an appropriate man to hold the position. He spoke as a man knowing something of the difficulties under which a man must act when in the position of Commissioner of the Police. In the years in which he bad acided in control of the department he had found how difficult it was to fill up a department with just the right men in the right places, and yet, botwith standing all he had suffered in connection with his management of the department for years in thai regard, he self sure that the new appointments would prove all that this community could desire. Of the mon who had been appointed by Mayor Wickham, and whose appointment had been approved by Governor Tiden, he had no doubt that they would be found equal to the trusts reposed in them, and that they would, without partisan considerations, conduct the department as would best conform to its requirements. Of the merely political aspects of the case he had nothing to say further than that he thought it well that the Governor and the Mayor had shown a desire to place the Police Department as far as possible in an tagonism to favornism, based purely on political work. In brief, while sympathizing with Mr. Disbecker, he was satisfied with the changes which had been made.

was satisfied with the changes which had been made.

Ex-COLLEGTOR MUMPHY.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, late United States Collector of Customs, was met at his residence, and said that he had nothing to do, personally, with the changes, nor did he think that Mr. Disbecker ought to have been removed, and yet he was free to say that the new appointments were in entire accord with his notions of the proprieties in the case. He had had nothing whatever to do with the appointments, and yet, while regretting the restrement of Mr. Disbecker, he was free to say that he thought well of the new Commissioners. He believed the appointments had been made in entire accordance with an expression utered by Mayor Wichham some time ago to the effect that, of all others, the Police Department should remain, as far as possible, free from partisan political indusposes.

GENERAL THOMAS VINDICATED.

TROY, Dec. 31, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I saw in the Herain of this morning (December 31) an article from your correspondent at Rich mond, Va., containing a letter written by General G. H. Thomas to General F. S. Smith, of Lexington, Va. also remarks made by me in Washington, &c. letter which General Smith has furnished to the Southern Historical Society was written by General Thomas, as it shows, with a view of applying for the position of

ern Historical Society was written by General Thomas, as it shows, with a view of applying for the position of "Commandant of Cadeta and Instructor of Tartics at the Virginia Military institute," in reply to an advertisement in the National Intelligencer.

In returning from Toxas General Thomas met with a savere accident, which disabled him to such an extent that it was supposed he would nover again be able to do any duty with his regiment, and was "looking up soms means of support." This was the object of his letter, and not for any position in the Southern army, as the newspapers allege. From the time the social fact of war was upon us General Thomas" "course was clear before him." (whatever others may assert to the contrary, without "influences of any kind" being brought to bear upon him by any one, or offers of promotion except what he was entitled to in his own regiment. In August, 1861, at the request of General Robert Anderson, General Thomas was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to his (General Anderson's) command in Kentucky, and did not "take a brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to his (General Anderson's) command in Kentucky, and did not "take a brigadier general proposition in the United States Army." as early in the war as asserted it your correspondent article.

The remarks attributed to me in Washington are wholly untrue, and your correspondent gives me the credit which General Thomas alone deserves for his loyalty to the government of the United States. Way had not these enemies the generosity to nave make known their accusations during his life, that he could have answered them? The article lurrenshed by your correspondent has been so extensively copied through the country that I feel it due to General Thomas, is well as to myself, that a correct version should be giver of his object in writing the letter of January 18, 1861, and to say that he never applied for any "commission in the service of his native State (Virginia)" or the Southers army. Very respectfully,